

tested for and not detected. The table contains the name of each substance, the highest level allowed by regulation (MCL), the ideal goals for public health, the amount detected, the usual sources of such contamination, footnotes explaining our findings, and a key to units of measurement.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a regulated contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL is set as close to the MCLG (see below) as feasible using the best available treatment technology. The MCL is set at very stringent standards. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having their health compromised.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement that a water system must meet.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Key to Table:

AL = Action Level	ppm = Parts per million, or milligrams per liter
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level	ppb = Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	< = Less than
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units	> = Greater than
P/A = Presence / Absence	OC = Total Organic Carbon
pCi/l = Picocuries per liter (a measurement of radioactivity)	

Water Quality Table Footnotes:

- 1) The current EPA standard for arsenic in drinking water is 50 ppb. Effective 2006 this standard will be lowered to 10 ppb.
- 2) Copper and Lead contamination is typically derived from household plumbing and therefore tested from at the tap.
- 3) Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our surface water filtration system and an indicator of the absence of microbiological contamination.
- 4) 100% of the time. (In August there were 3 events >1.0 NTU)
- 5) 95% of the time. (In August the average dipped to 90.9%)
- 6) In two (2) consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart. (In August there were 4 events >1.0 NTU).
- 7) In two consecutive measurements taken 15 minutes apart at the end of the first four hours of continuous operation after the filter has been backwashed, or otherwise taken off-line. (In September there was 1 event >0.5 NTU).
- 8) No more than 5% of samples may be total coliform positive in a month. Every sample that has total coliforms must be analyzed for either *E. coli* or fecal coliforms to determine whether human or animal fecal matter is present (fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are part of the total coliform group). There may not be any fecal coliforms or *E. coli*. Any confirmed fecal coliform or *E. coli* analysis results in a violation.
- 9) Compliance with TTHMs and HAA5 is based on a running annual average. The running annual average during 2002 was 5.3 ppb for TTHMS, and 2.4 ppb for HAA5.
- 10) Although there is no collective MCLG for this group, there are individual MCLG's for some of the individual contaminants:
 - Haloacetic Acids: dichloroacetic acid (zero); trichloroacetic acid (0.3mg/L)
 - Trihalomethanes: bromodichloromethane (zero); bromoform (zero); dibromochloromethane (0.06 mg/L)
- 11) MCLG's were not established before the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. The standard for this contaminant was set prior to 1986.

Water Quality Table

Contaminant	Date Tested	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Highest Detected Amount*	Range	Major Sources	Violation
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	(9/5/00) ²	ppb	50 ¹	N/A	8.9 ²	1.2-8.9	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.	NO
Barium	(9/5/00) ²	ppm	2	2	0.64 ²	0.02-0.64	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Chromium	(9/5/00) ²	ppb	100	100	6.7 ²	<1 – 6.7	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Copper ⁹	6/3/02	ppm	Action Level	1.3	0.0048	<0.002 –	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of	NO
			1.3			0.0048	natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Fluoride	9/10/02	ppm	4	4	0.21	0.07 – 0.21	Erosion from natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	NO
Lead ⁹	6/3/02	ppb	Action Level 15	Zero	0.00052	<.0005 – .00052	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Nitrate	6/5/02	ppm	10	10	1.7	<0.1 – 1.7	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits	NO
Sodium	10/23/00 ²	ppm	N/A	N/A	7.3	3.3 – 7.3	Natural erosion	NO
Sulfate	6/3/02	ppm	N/A	N/A	14	2.18 – 14	Natural erosion, industrial wastes	NO

Microbiological Contaminants

Combined Turbidity ³	Every 4 hrs	NTU	1 ⁴	N/A			Soil runoff	YES
Combined Turbidity ³	Every 4 hrs	NTU	0.3 ⁵	N/A			Soil runoff	YES
Individual Filter Turbidity	Continual	NTU	1 ⁶	N/A			Soil runoff	YES
Individual Filter Turbidity	Continual	NTU	0.5 ⁷	N/A			Soil runoff	YES
Total Coliform (including fecal coliform and <i>E. coli</i>)	60 samples per month	P/A	<5 ⁶	Zero	2.9%	0 – 2.9%	Naturally present in the environment; fecal coliforms and <i>E. coli</i> come from human and animal fecal waste	NO

Disinfection By-products

TTHMs ⁷ (total trihalomethane)	Quarterly	ppb	100	None	16.2 ⁸	12.7 – 16.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	NO
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids)	Quarterly	ppb					By-product of chlorine	NO

Radio Chemicals

Gross Alpha		ppb	100	None	1.3	0.9 – 1.3		NO
Combined Radium 226&228		Ppb			2.0	0.3 – 2.0		NO

Therefore, there is no MCLG for this contaminant.

*This column shows the results of tests on our finished water.

Other Contaminants

Radiochemicals – For the purpose of developing historical data, and in anticipation of future regulations, all points of entry (POE's) were monitored for Radiochemicals; Radium 226, Radium 228, Gross Alpha and Uranium during 2002. The detected amount is below the level that is being considered for their respective maximum contaminant levels (MCL's).

Additional Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or on the web at www.epa.gov/safewater.